

# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>™</sup>(9–1)

#### **CO-ORDINATED SCIENCES**

0973/21

Paper 2 Multiple Choice (Extended)

October/November 2022

45 minutes

You must answer on the multiple choice answer sheet.

You will need: Multiple choice answer sheet

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

- There are forty questions on this paper. Answer all questions.
- For each question there are four possible answers **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Follow the instructions on the multiple choice answer sheet.
- Write in soft pencil.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number on the multiple choice answer sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Do not write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.

## **INFORMATION**

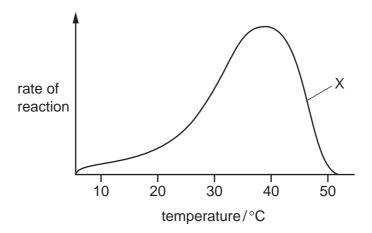
- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- Each correct answer will score one mark.
- Any rough working should be done on this question paper.
- The Periodic Table is printed in the question paper.

- **1** What do plants need for their nutrition?
  - A carbon dioxide, ions, organic compounds and light
  - **B** carbon dioxide, ions, organic compounds and water
  - **C** carbon dioxide, ions, light and water
  - **D** carbon dioxide, organic compounds, light and water
- 2 Red onion cells are placed in distilled water.

Which statement is correct?

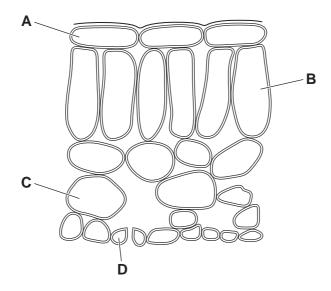
- **A** The cells plasmolyse; water moves into the cells from a high to a low water potential.
- **B** The cells plasmolyse; water moves out of the cells from a low to a high water potential.
- **C** The cells become turgid; water moves into the cells from a high to a low water potential.
- **D** The cells become turgid; water moves out of the cells from a low to a high water potential.
- 3 Glycerol is a component of which large molecules?
  - A fats
  - **B** glycogen
  - **C** proteins
  - **D** starch

4 The graph shows the rate of reaction of salivary amylase at different temperatures.



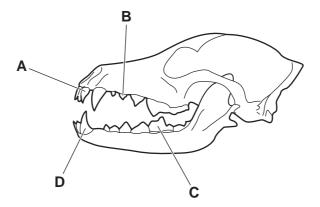
What does the graph show at point X?

- A The enzyme has stopped working.
- **B** The reaction is nearly completed.
- **C** The reaction rate is controlled by pH.
- **D** The temperature is higher than the optimum.
- 5 Which cell does **not** require magnesium ions for the synthesis of chlorophyll?



6 Dogs are mammals and have the same types of teeth as humans.

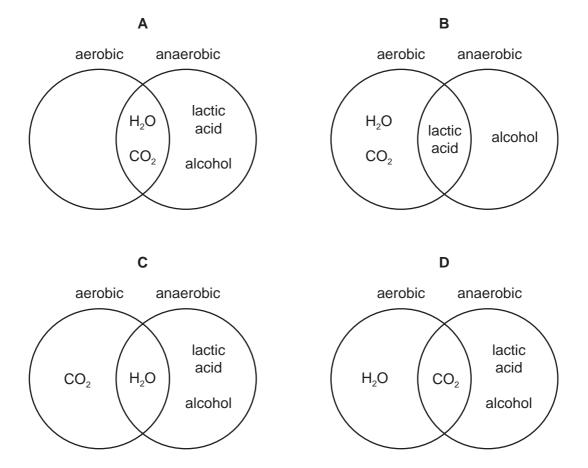
Which tooth is a canine?



7 Which row correctly describes translocation and transpiration in plants?

	transport method	from	to	transport vessel		
Α	translocation	leaf	respiring tissue	xylem		
	transpiration	root	leaf	phloem		
В	translocation	leaf	root	xylem		
	transpiration	respiring tissue	leaf	phloem		
С	translocation	leaf	respiring tissue	phloem		
	transpiration	root	leaf	xylem		
D	translocation	leaf	root	phloem		
	transpiration	respiring tissue	leaf	xylem		

8 Which diagram gives the possible products of aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration?

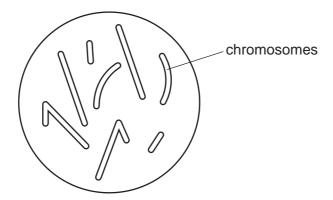


**9** When a seed germinates in the soil, the root grows downwards.

Which type of response is the root exhibiting?

- A negative gravitropism
- B negative phototropism
- C positive gravitropism
- **D** positive phototropism
- 10 What is a function of the placenta?
  - A It acts as a barrier to toxins.
  - **B** It cushions the fetus from bumps.
  - **C** It maintains a constant temperature.
  - **D** It exchanges blood between the fetus and the mother.

11 The diagram shows the chromosomes present in a cell.



The cell divides by meiosis.

What correctly describes the cells that are produced?

- A genetically identical, 8 chromosomes, diploid
- **B** genetically different, 4 chromosomes, haploid
- **C** genetically identical, 4 chromosomes, diploid
- **D** genetically different, 8 chromosomes, haploid
- **12** Which type of organism gets its energy from the remains of dead organisms or other organic waste?
  - A a carnivore
  - **B** a decomposer
  - C a herbivore
  - **D** a producer
- 13 What is an undesirable effect of deforestation?
  - **A** It increases the oxygen concentration of the atmosphere.
  - **B** It leads to erosion and loss of soil.
  - C It makes land available for agriculture.
  - **D** It pollutes the air with methane.
- 14 Which properties are used to distinguish between solids and gases?
  - 1 compressibility
  - 2 melting point
  - 3 flammability
  - **A** 1 and 2 only **B** 1 and 3 only **C** 2 and 3 only **D** 1, 2 and 3

**15** An atom of fluorine is represented by <sup>19</sup><sub>o</sub>F.

How many electrons does this atom contain?

- **A** 9
- **B** 10
- **C** 19
- **D** 28
- **16** Which statement describes the lattice structure of sodium chloride, NaCl?
  - It is a random arrangement of equal numbers of sodium atoms and chlorine atoms.
  - В It is a random arrangement of equal numbers of sodium ions and chloride ions.
  - C It is a regular arrangement of alternating sodium atoms and chlorine atoms.
  - It is a regular arrangement of alternating sodium ions and chloride ions.
- 17 1g of hydrogen contains  $6 \times 10^{23}$  atoms.

The relative atomic mass of helium is 4.

How many atoms does 1 g of helium contain?

- **A**  $1.5 \times 10^{23}$
- **B**  $3 \times 10^{23}$
- **C**  $6 \times 10^{23}$  **D**  $2.4 \times 10^{24}$
- **18** Copper(II) sulfate can be electrolysed using either carbon electrodes or copper electrodes.

What happens to the concentration of copper(II) ions in the electrolyte during electrolysis using these electrodes?

	using carbon electrodes	using copper electrodes
Α	decreases	decreases
В	decreases	no change
С	no change	decreases
D	no change	increases

- 19 Which statement about energy changes in chemical reactions is correct?
  - Activation energy is the maximum energy required by the reactants for a reaction to occur. Α
  - Bond forming is an endothermic process. В
  - In an exothermic reaction, the energy level of the reactants is higher than the energy level of the products.
  - Increasing temperature increases the minimum energy required by the reactants for a D reaction to occur.

**20** The equation for the reaction of iron(III) oxide and aluminium is shown.

$$2Al + Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow Al_2O_3 + 2Fe$$

Which statements about this reaction are correct?

- 1 Iron(III) ions are reduced.
- 2 O atoms gain electrons.
- 3 Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is a reducing agent.
- 4 Al atoms lose electrons.
- **A** 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 3 and 4
- 21 Which statement about the halogens is **not** correct?
  - **A** lodine has a darker colour than chlorine.
  - **B** They all exist as diatomic molecules.
  - **C** They are all gases at room temperature.
  - **D** They are all non-metals.
- 22 Filament lamps require an inert atmosphere.

Which gas is used to fill these lamps?

- A argon
- **B** helium
- C hydrogen
- **D** oxygen
- 23 Alloys are formed by dissolving one metal in another.

Alloys are .....1.....

.....2..... alloys conduct electricity.

Which words complete gaps 1 and 2?

	1	2
Α	compounds	All
В	compounds	Some
С	mixtures	All
D	mixtures	Some

- 24 Which statement about reactions of metals is correct?
  - A When copper is added to aqueous aluminium nitrate, the colourless solution turns blue.
  - **B** When magnesium oxide is heated with iron, solid iron(III) oxide is formed.
  - **C** When potassium oxide is heated with copper, an orange-brown solid is formed.
  - **D** When zinc is added to aqueous copper sulfate, the blue solution turns colourless.
- 25 Which row describes conditions for the conversion of sulfur dioxide to sulfur trioxide in the Contact process?

	temperature/°C	catalyst
Α	200	iron
В	200	vanadium( $\mathrm{V}$ ) oxide
С	450	iron
D	450	vanadium( $ m V$ ) oxide

- 26 What is **not** a use of limestone?
  - A manufacture of calcium oxide
  - **B** neutralising industrial waste products
  - C purifying water
  - **D** treating acidic soil

10

**27** The structure of the monomer chloroethene is shown.

What is the structure of the polymer formed from this monomer?

**PMT** 

C

D

28 A motorcycle accelerates uniformly from a velocity of 20 m/s to a velocity of 35 m/s in 5.0 s.

What is its acceleration?

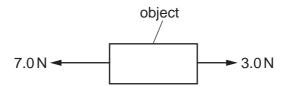
- **A**  $3.0 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$
- **B**  $5.5 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$  **C**  $7.0 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$  **D**  $11 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$

29 Which two pieces of apparatus are used to find the density of a small, irregularly shaped piece of metal?

- balance and measuring cylinder Α
- В balance and metre rule
- beaker and measuring cylinder C
- beaker and metre rule D

**30** An object of mass 2.0 kg is acted upon by a force of 3.0 N and a force of 7.0 N.

The directions of the forces are shown.



What is the acceleration of the object?

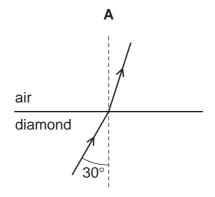
- **A**  $0.20 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$
- **B**  $0.50 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$
- **C**  $2.0 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$
- **D**  $5.0 \,\mathrm{m/s^2}$
- 31 Which electrical device transfers chemical energy into electrical energy?
  - A battery
  - **B** lamp
  - C electric motor
  - **D** television
- 32 From which type of energy is electrical energy transferred in a hydroelectric power station?
  - A chemical potential energy
  - B elastic potential (strain) energy
  - C gravitational potential energy
  - **D** nuclear energy
- **33** Equal volumes of a gas, a liquid and a solid are heated through the same temperature difference at constant pressure.

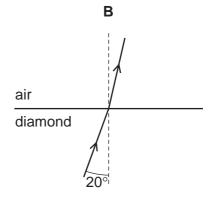
Which statement about their expansions is correct?

- **A** The gas expands the most.
- **B** The liquid expands the most.
- **C** The solid expands the most.
- **D** The gas, the liquid and the solid all expand by the same amount.

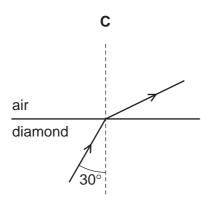
34 The critical angle for diamond in air is 25°. Light travels faster in air than in diamond.

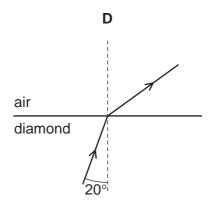
Which diagram shows the path of light passing from diamond into air?





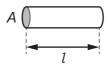
**PMT** 



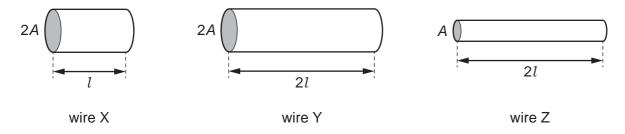


- 35 Which type of magnet can be switched on and off many times per second?
  - an electromagnet only
  - a permanent magnet only В
  - C both electromagnets and permanent magnets
  - D neither electromagnets or permanent magnets

**36** A resistance wire of cross-sectional area A and length l has resistance R.

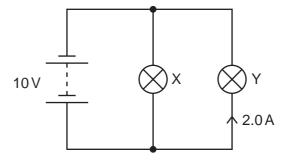


Wires X, Y and Z are made of the same material as the first wire but have different dimensions as shown.



Which of the wires X, Y and Z has resistance R?

- A wire X
- B wire Y
- **C** wire Z
- **D** none of them
- 37 A battery of electromotive force (e.m.f.) 10 V is connected to two lamps X and Y.



The current in lamp Y is 2.0 A.

The power of lamp Y is half the power of lamp X.

How much energy is transferred by the battery in 1.0 minute?

- **A** 30 J
- **B** 1800 J
- **C** 2400 J
- **D** 3600 J
- **38** The current in an electric heater during normal use is 11 A.

What is an appropriate rating for a fuse to protect the heater?

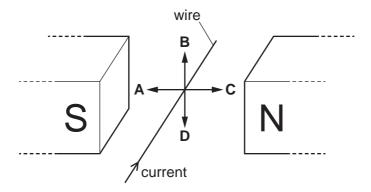
- **A** 3A
- **B** 10 A
- **C** 13 A
- **D** 36 A

**39** A current-carrying wire is placed between the poles of a magnet, as shown.

The current direction in the wire is shown.

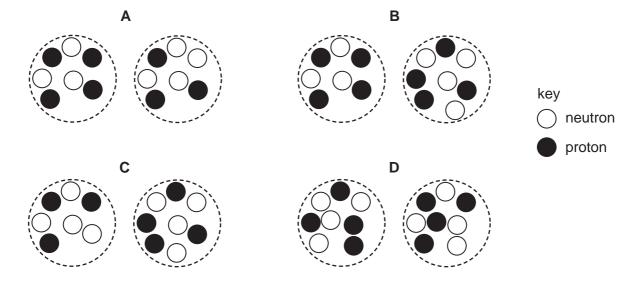
A force is produced on the wire.

In which labelled direction does the force act?



**40** The diagrams represent pairs of nuclei of some atoms.

Which pair shows nuclei of different isotopes of the same element?



15

## **BLANK PAGE**

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.

The Periodic Table of Elements

	III/	2	<u>е</u>	lium 4	10	ē	oou 00	2 82	7	gon 10	36	ン	rpton 34	7.7	é	xenon 131	36	٦	uop I				
	<i>&gt;</i>		_	he	-	_	ž "		_	ar		_		4,	_	× ×		<u>ır</u>	<u> </u>				_
	II/				6	Щ	fluorine 19	17	Cl	chlorine 35.5	35	Ā	bromine 80	53	_	iodine 127	85	Ą	astatine -				
	I				80	0	oxygen 16	16	ഗ	sulfur 32	34	Se	selenium 79	52	<u>a</u>	tellurium 128	84	Ъ	polonium –	116	_	livermorium	ı
	^				7	z	nitrogen 14	15	۵	phosphorus 31	33	As	arsenic 75	51	Sp	antimony 122	83	:Ē	bismuth 209				
	<u>\</u>				9	ပ	carbon 12	1 4	S	silicon 28	32	Ge	germanium 73	20	Sn	tin 119	82	Pb	lead 207	114	Εl	flerovium	-
	=				5	Δ	boron 11	: 13	Αl	aluminium 27	31	Ga	gallium 70	49	드	indium 115	81	<i>1</i> 1	thallium 204				
											30	Zu	zinc 65	48	g	cadmium 112	80	Нg	mercury 201	112	ပ်	copernicium	-
											29	Cn	copper 64	47	Ag	silver 108	79	Au	gold 197	111	Rg	roentgenium	
Group											28	Z	nickel 59	46	Pd	palladium 106	78	₫	platinum 195	110	Ds	darmstadtium	1
Gro											27	ဝိ	cobalt 59	45	R	rhodium 103	77	<u>_</u>	iridium 192	109	¥	meitnerium	ı
		-	I	hydrogen 1							26	Fe	iron 56	44	Ru	ruthenium 101	92	SO	osmium 190	108	Hs	hassium	-
					_						25	Mn	manganese 55	43	ည	technetium -	75	Re	rhenium 186	107	Bh	bohrium	1
						loc	S				24	ပ်	chromium 52	42	Mo	molybdenum 96	74	>	tungsten 184	106	Sg	seaborgium	1
				Key	atomic number	atomic symbo	name relative atomic mass				23	>	vanadium 51	41	g	niobium 93	73	ā	tantalum 181	105	op O	dubnium	
						ato	<u>a</u>				22	F	titanium 48	40	Zr	zirconium 91	72	士	hafnium 178	104	쪼	rutherfordium	
											21	Sc	scandium 45	39	>	yttrium 89	57-71	lanthanoids		89–103	actinoids		
	=				4	Be	beryllium	12	Mg	magnesium	20	Ca	calcium 40	38	ഗ്	strontium 88	56	Ba	barium 137	88	Ra	radium	
	_				8	:=	lithium 7	. 1	Na	sodium 23	19	メ	potassium 39	37	Rb	rubidium 85	55	Cs	caesium 133	87	Ļ	francium	

		ytterbium lutetium 175				1
69	Щ	thulium 169	101	Md	mendelevium	I
89	ы	erbium 167	100	Fm	fermium	ı
29	웃	holmium 165	66	Es	einsteinium	ı
99	۵	dysprosium 163	86	ŭ	californium	I
65	Д	terbium 159	6	益	berkelium	ı
64	Вd	gadolinium 157	96	Cm	curium	I
63	Ш	europium 152	92	Am	americium	ı
62	Sm	samarium 150	94	Pu	plutonium	ı
61	Pm	promethium —	93	ď	neptunium	ı
09	PZ	neodymium 144	92	$\supset$	uranium	238
29	Ą	praseodymium 141	91	Ра	protactinium	231
28	Ce	cerium 140	06	Ļ	thorium	232
22	Гa	lanthanum 139	88	Ac	actinium	I
	lanthanoids			actinoids		

The volume of one mole of any gas is 24 dm<sup>3</sup> at room temperature and pressure (r.t.p.).